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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/649,422	08/26/2003	Nils Larson	CROSS1600	5172

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SPRINKLE IP LAW GROUP
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EXAMINER

BAYARD, DJENANE M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2141

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/05/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/649,422

Applicant(s)

LARSON, NILS

Examiner

Djenane M. Bayard

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 November 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 6-8, 10-15, 19, 20 and 22-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 6-8, 10-15, 19-20, 22-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4/14/06</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 11/16/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's arguments against "there is no mention or suggestion that NDMP passwords can or could successfully be used for enabling a mapping and allowing access to a set of target devices, Applicant is respectfully reminded that one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Hubis was used as the primary reference to teach "enabling a mapping and allowing access to a set of target devices" using login information. Porter was used as the secondary reference to emphasize, to one with ordinary skill in the art the inherency of Hubis, enabling a mapping and allowing access to a set of target devices can be done with username and password in a NDMP environment.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cr. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Porter et al into the claimed invention of Hubis et al in

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order to provide exclusive access to media resources (See page 4, paragraph [0034]).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-3, 6-8, 10-13, 15, 19-20, 22-25, 26-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,343,324 to Hubis et al in view of U.S. Patent Application No.2004/0186881 to Porter et al.

a. As per claim 1 and 25, Hubis et al teaches a method and system for controlling access share storage devices in a network environment by configuring host-to-volume mapping data structures in the controller memory for granting and denying access to the devices. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches an interface to an IP network (See col. 2, lines 24-30); an interface to one or more target devices (See col. 2, lines 24-30); a processor coupled to the interfaces; and a memory; wherein the processor is configured to maintain in the memory a mapping of users that are connected to the IP network to the one or more target devices (See col. 9, lines 23-43, *a host Id map list data structure storing a list of Host Indices also defined in memory of controller is indexed by Fibre Channel Loop Id. This Host ID Map list maps each Loop Id to a host index*), to access the mapping according to login information corresponding to the users, and to enable

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access from the users to the one or more target devices according to the mapping (See col. 8, lines 43-58, *a host computer desiring to access a logical volume controlled by controller must login or otherwise identify its access request. Host first logs in to the logical volume storage array via a controller then makes requests to access a specific logical volume*). However, Hubis et al fails to teach wherein the login information comprises a username and a corresponding password associate with each user and wherein communication s between the users and the processor comprise NDMP communications

Porter et al teaches an automated media library. Furthermore, Porter et al teaches wherein the login information comprise a username and a corresponding password and wherein communication between users and the processor comprise NDMP communications (See page 5, paragraph [0042]).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Porter et al into the claimed invention of Hubis et al in order to provide exclusive access to media resources (See page 4, paragraph [0034]).

b. As per claims 2 and 26, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the system comprises a router configured to be coupled between an IP network and a SCSI bus, wherein the router is configured to maintain one or more access control tables, wherein each table identifies one or more tape servers, to enable access to the access control tables according to the login information corresponding to the users to associate each user with one of the tables, and to enable each user to access the one or more tape servers identified in the table associated with the user (See col. 8,

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lines 43-58 and col. 12, lines 4-24).

c. As per claims 3 and 27, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the mapping comprises one or more tables, wherein each table is associated with one or more users and wherein each of the associated users is mapped to a set of the one or more target devices listed in the table (See col. 12, lines 4-24).

d. As per claims 6 and 28, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the target devices comprise storage devices (See col. 7, lines 40-45).

e. As per claims 7 and 29, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the target devices comprise tape drives (See col. 7, lines 40-45).

f. As per claims 8 and 30, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the target devices comprise SCSI devices (See col. 7, lines 40-45).

g. As per claims 10 and 31, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the system comprises a router (See

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col. 4, lines 45-55).

h. As per claims 11 and 32, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the interface to the one or more target devices comprises an interface to a non-IP network to which the target devices are connected (See col. 2, lines 21-30).

i. As per claim 13, Hubis et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches maintaining a mapping of users that are connected to an IP network to one or more target devices; accessing the mapping according to login information corresponding to one or more users; and enabling access from the one or more users to the one or more target devices according to the mapping (See col. 8, lines 43-58, *a host computer desiring to access a logical volume controlled by controller must login or otherwise identify its access request. Host first logs in to the logical volume storage array via a controller then makes requests to access a specific logical volume*).

However, Hubis et al fails to teach wherein the login information comprises a username and a corresponding password associate with each user and wherein communication s between the users and the processor comprise NDMP communications

Porter et al teaches an automated media library. Furthermore, Porter et al teaches wherein the login information comprise a username and a corresponding password and wherein communication between users and the processor comprise NDMP communications (See page 5, paragraph [0042]).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Porter et al into the claimed invention of Hubis et al in order to provide exclusive access to media resources (See page 4, paragraph [0034]).

j. As per claims 12 and 33, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches a management station configured to enable access to the mapping (See col. 8, lines 43-50).

k. As per claim 15, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches comprising interfacing with the IP network (See col. 2, lines 15-20).

l. As per claim 19, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein maintaining the mapping comprises maintaining one or more tables, wherein each table is associated with one or more users and wherein each of the associated users is mapped to a set of the one or more target devices listed in the table (See col. 10, lines 63-67 and col. 11, lines 1-6).

m. As per claim 20, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as mentioned above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein maintaining the mapping further comprises a system administrator creating the one or more tables and storing the one or more

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tables in a memory (See col. 9, lines 9-30).

n. As per claim 22, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the target devices are connected to a non-IP network and wherein the method further comprises interfacing with the non-IP network (See col. 2, lines 14-30).

o. As per claim 23, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein the non-IP network comprises a SCSI bus (See col. 2, lines 29-30).

p. As per claim 24, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as mentioned above. Furthermore, Hubis et al teaches wherein enabling access from the users to the one or more target devices comprises directing at least one of the one or more users to backup data to a target device which is identified in a table associated with the at least one user (See col. 12, lines 4-24).

5. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,343,324 to Hubis et al in view of U.S. Patent Application No. 2004/0186881 to Porter et al and further in view of U.S. Patent Application No 2001/0020254 To Blumenau et al.

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a. As per claim 14, Hubis et al in view of Porter et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Hubis et al fails wherein the mapping is maintained in a router that is located between the IP network and a transport medium to which the target devices are connected (See col. 12, lines 5-15); wherein the mapping comprises one or more tables, each identifying a set of target devices and a set of users that are authorized to access the identified set of target devices (See col. 5, lines 59-65); However, Hubis et al fails to teach wherein enabling access from each user comprises examining one of the tables that is associated with the user, determining whether one of the set of target devices is identified in the table associated with the user, and directing the user to access the one of the set of target devices.

Blumenau et al teaches wherein enabling access from each user comprises examining one of the tables that is associated with the user, determining whether one of the set of target devices is identified in the table associated with the user, and directing the user to access the one of the set of target devices (See page 5, paragraph [0059]).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein the login information for each user comprises a username and corresponding password; and wherein enabling access from each user comprises examining one of the tables that is associated with the user, determining whether one of the set of target devices is identified in the table associated with the user, and directing the user to access the one of the set of target devices as taught by Blumenau et al in the claimed invention of Hubis et al in view of Porter et al in order to match an identifier of the host with configuration data for the host (See page 5, paragraph [0059]).

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Djenane M. Bayard whose telephone number is (571) 272-3878. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday 5:30 AM- 3:00 PM..

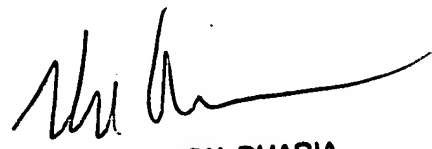
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharra can be reached on (571) 272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Djenane Bayard

Patent Examiner



RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER